

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers
James P. Lorentz
Donald A. Sherman
Marilyn M. Vihman

© 1979 by The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University
All rights reserved
Printed in the United States of America

	180 Icelandic	180 Icelandic	180 Icelandic
180	01 p [p-long] 60 [p-half-long] 60 [b] 61 (free)	[theta-half-long] 60 64 (allo, free) [eth-half-long] 60 64 [eth-half-voice] 64	21 r-trill-voiceless [r-trill-voiceless-half-long] 60 66
180	02 p-aspirated [p-preaspirated-long] 60 62 [p-preaspirated-half-long] 60 62	12 s [s-long] 60 [s-half-long] 60	22 h ³³
180	03 t [t-long] 60 [t-half-long] 60 [d] 61 (free)	13 gamma ³⁰ [x-half-long] 60 66 [gamma-half-long] 60 [gamma-half-voice] 63	51 i
180	04 t-aspirated [t-preaspirated-long] 60 62 [t-preaspirated-half-long] 60 62	14 m [m-half-long] 60 [m-long] 60 [m-voiceless-half-long] 60 66 [m-half-voice] 63	52 i-long
180	07 k [k-long] 60 [k-half-long] 60 [g] 61 (free) [k-prevelar] 69 [k-prevelar-long] 60 69 [g-prevelar] 61 69 (free)	15 n ⁰¹ *[eng-half-long] [n-long] 60 [n-half-long] 60 [n-half-voice] 63 [z-half-long-nasalized] 70 (free)	53 e
180	08 k-aspirated [k-preaspirated-long] 60 62 [k-preaspirated-half-long] 60 62 [k-prevelar-aspirated] 69 [k-prevelar-preaspirated-long] 60 62 69	16 n-voiceless [n-voiceless-half-long] 60 66	54 e-long
180	09 f [f-long] 60 [f-half-long] 60 66	17 eng-half-long ³¹ (surface, allo) */n/ [eng-voiceless-half-long] 66 [eng-prevelar-half-long] 67 [eng-prevelar-voiceless-half-long] 66 67	55 o-trema
180	10 v [v-half-long] 60 [v-half-voice] 63	18 l [l-long] 32 60 [l-half-long] 60 [l-half-voice] 63	56 o-trema-long
180	11 theta [eth] 64	19 l-voiceless [l-voiceless-half-long] 60 66	57 epsilon
		20 r-trill [r-trill-half-long] 60 [r-trill-long] 60 [r-trill-half-voice] 63	58 epsilon-long
			59 o-open-trema
			60 o-open-trema-long
			61 a ⁰²
			62 a-long
			63 u [u-trema] 68
			64 u-long [u-trema-long] 68
			65 o-open
			66 o-open-long
			67 yod ³³
			68 yod-voiceless ³³
			69 w-voiceless ³³

180 \$a Icelandic \$d Germanic \$e Iceland \$f 200,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Marilyn Vihman (review)

180 \$a Haugen, Einar \$b 1958 \$c The phonemics of Modern Icelandic \$d Language, 34.55-88 *k phonemics

180 \$a Einarsson, Stefan \$b 1949 \$c Icelandic \$g Baltimore: John Hopkins Press \$q author is native speaker

180 \$a FRICATIVES \$A The fricatives fail to pattern phonemically in a symmetrical way, though all are governed by the same phonetic rules. (Cf. notes 63-66.) Following the detailed phonetic statements in Einarsson 1949 we find that /f/ and /v/ contrast initially; elsewhere, their phones are in complementary distribution. /theta/ has a voiceless allophone word-initially and before voiceless consonant, voiced or half-voiced allophones in voiced environment and finally; /gamma/ does not occur initially, and thus has voiced or half-voiced allophones everywhere except before a voiceless consonant. /s/ is not subject to the voicing rules.

180 \$a LONG VOWELS \$a LONG CONSONANTS (NON-CONTRASTIVE) \$A The stressed syllable always contains a

long nucleus, but the long segment may be either the nuclear vowel (in which case any following consonant is short) or a nuclear consonant (in which case the nuclear vowel is short). (p.64f) In the Archive coding we have analyzed the vowels as phonemically long or short, with allophonic distribution of length in those consonants which can occur as part of the syllable nucleus. Haugen, on the other hand, treats stress and length as co-occurring components of phonemic accent, with length in vowels as well as consonants allophonic, depending on the placement of accent in the nucleus. For long vowels the accent is placed after the vowel, for long consonants, after the consonant. [MV]

180 \$a STRESS \$A Stress "normally occurs on the first syllable of [native] words; then there is a secondary stress on the [first syllable of] the second part of a compound." (p.62) But certain prefixes are unstressed, certain free grammatical morphemes lose their stress in some phrases but retain it elsewhere, and secondary stress may fall on the second syllable of the second part of a compound, or on a derivational suffix, or on a loan word. Thus stress is not entirely predictable. \$A Quantity is correlated with stress. The nucleus of a primary stressed syllable is long, that of a secondary stressed syllable is half-long, and that of an unstressed syllable is short. (p.64) There are two types of nuclear length, long vowel followed by short consonant or short vowel followed by long consonant. (See note on long vowels.)

180 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)(C)(G)V(V)(C)(C) \$A Unaccented syllables are (C)V(C)(C).

180 01 \$A "The nasal /n/ has a set of allophones before spirants; phoneticians have differed as to whether they are vocalic or consonantal. For the discussion see Einarsson, Nasal plus spirant or liquid in Icelandic, JEGP39.462-4(1940)." (p.73)

180 02 \$A /ə/ occurs "with front and back allophones" before /i/ and /u/, respectively. (p.65)

180 30 \$A /gamma/ occurs only postvocalically.

180 31 \$A /eng-half-long/ occurs only before velar and dental consonants. (Haugen, p.73) Einarsson's examples show that occurrence before dental is clearly due to morphophonemic loss of an intervening velar stop. (p.19) Before velars it is an allophone of /n/.

180 32 \$A According to Einarsson 1949, orthographic "double 'l' is pronounced as Icelandic [/t.l/]," but [l-long] does occur in a few loan words and "in familiar or pet names" in the normal position for allophonically long consonants. (See note 60.) (p.17)

180 33 \$A /h, yod, yod-voiceless, w-voiceless/ occur in word-initial position only.

180 60 \$A Consonants are lengthened in stressed syllable after a short vowel, the result being "long" intervocally and finally, "half-long" pre-consonantly. Einarsson's list of consonant variants includes [s-long] and [f-long] but no other long fricatives. All fricatives but /s/ and /f/ either do not occur in the long position, or, if they do, are not lengthened. However, half-long variants of all fricatives are found in positions where other consonants are half-long. (p.61, 71; Einarsson, p.12) (Cf. note 62.)

180 61 \$A Lenis (unaspirated) stops may be voiced after homorganic nasal. (p.75)

180 62 \$A Fortis (aspirated) stops are preaspirated after short vowels. (p.72, 75) This seems to be limited to stressed syllables, where lengthening also occurs, so that length and preaspiration always co-occur for the fortis stops. This conforms with the allophones listed by Einarsson. In this position (either word-medially or word-finally) the opposition aspirated vs. plain thus becomes preaspirated vs. plain.

180 63 \$A Word-finally voiced fricatives and sonorants are partially devoiced. (p.72f) Einarsson does not give half-voice variants for the nasals in final position.

180 64 \$A /theta/ is voiced intervocally and between vowel and voiced consonant. Finally it becomes half-voiced. (Cf. note 63.) Einarsson (p.13) says that before /k-aspirated/ /theta/ may be either voiced or voiceless (in addition to becoming half-long). Apparently it does not occur in other devoicing positions. (Cf. note 66.) (p.72f)

180 66 \$A /gamma/ and the sonorants are devoiced before fortis stops. (p.73, 76) They are also half-long in this position. (See note 60. The examples show only environments where rule 60 applies.) [f-half-long], [n-voiceless-half-long], [l-voiceless-half-long] and [r-trill-voiceless-half-long] also occur in this position, but are assigned here to the corresponding voiceless tag phones. Word-finally after stop or /s/ the voiceless sonorants occur to the exclusion of their voiced counterparts. These are assigned here to the corresponding voiceless sonorant phonemes. There are no examples of [m-voiceless] in this environment.

180 67 \$A /eng-half-long/ becomes pre-velar before [k-prevelar] and [k-prevelar-aspirated]. (Einarsson, p.19)

180 68 \$A /u/ and /u-long/ are fronted to [u-trema] and [u-trema-long] after /o-trema/ or /o-trema-long/.

180 69 \$A The velar stops become prevelar (called "palatals" by Haugen; compared to "g" in English "geese" by Einarsson, p.14) before /yod/, front vowels, and before /a.yod/ (which is phonetically front (note 02)). Recent loans and some pet names have velars before non-high front vowels. Haugen considers treating velar + /yod/ as either unit or cluster. Since most consonants cluster with /yod/ the cluster analysis is followed here. (p.60f)

180 70 \$A /n/ "tends to" become [z-half-long-nasalized] before /s/. (Einarsson, p.19)